the event of a move upon Beauregard's army, Johnston may be able to throw from five to six thousand men on the enemy's flank. As time progressed, each of the Confederate generals became convinced that he was to be attacked. On the 9th of July * Beauregard writes to the President that the enemy " will soon attack with very superior numbers," and that "no time should be lost in reinforcing" him [u] with at least 10,000 men." On the same day, Johnston[8] writes to General Cooper that Patterson has been largely reinforced, plainly with the object of advancing on "Winchester; and he closes by suggesting that Beauregard should furnish him with five or six thousand men for a few days.

Beauregard, however, had, through his spies in Washington, definite information of the intention of the Federal Government to attack him. On July 13th he wrote[3] to Johnston, urging upon his consideration the practicability and advantage of uniting the mass of his troops with the army at Manassas, and insisting that, together, they could destroy McDowell's army, and then move upon Patterson. The same evening, towards midnight,[4] Beauregard explained his plan to Colonel Chesnut of his staff, and despatched him at once to Richmond to lay these suggestions before the President. Mr. Davis, and

General Lee, who seems to have then been acting as his military adviser,[8] thought the proposed movement of Johnston's force to join Beauregard premature, inasmuch

[1] 2 W. R., 969.
[3] /;, 969, 970. * Beau regard's *Jlimasstxs,* 150.
[*] 2 W. R., 506, 509.
[5] It is not clear in what capacity General Lee acted at thin period*